



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 24, NUMBER 43

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 25, 1955

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

ATOMS IN PEACETIME

President Eisenhower's program for exchanging information with other nations on how to put the atom to work in peacetime industry is moving ahead rapidly. Twenty nations have now signed exchange agreements with the United States. The latest to sign up include Pakistan, Venezuela, Japan, Chile, the Philippines, Nationalist China, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, and Uruguay.

TELEVISION IN ASIA

The people of Indonesia and India are being given the opportunity to see how television works. Closed-circuit TV programs will be presented by the United States Information Agency during international fairs at Djakarta, Indonesia, August 12 to September 18, and at New Delhi, India, October 29 to December 15. Native entertainers will put on some of the programs.

CAR SAFETY BELTS

Safety belts for car passengers, similar to those used in airplanes, usually have not been supplied directly by automobile manufacturers. Now the Ford Motor Company is manufacturing the belts, which are offered as optional equipment on Ford, Mercury, and Lincoln cars. Tests show that the belts lessen the danger of injury in crashes, and, by holding the driver snugly in his seat, make it easier for him to keep control of his car in minor accidents.

ADENAUER SUCCESSOR?

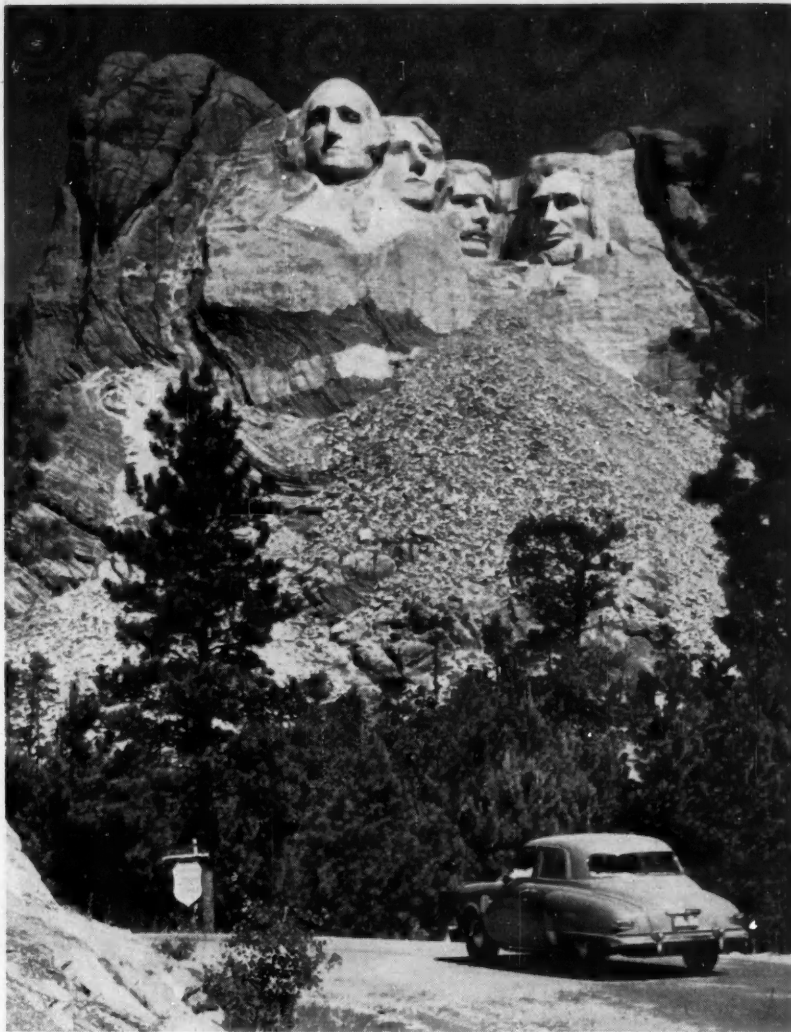
Some West Germans are beginning to worry about a successor to the elderly Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. The influential newspaper *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, which often has supported Adenauer, recently suggested that he should start training someone to take over upon his retirement. The paper complained that the Chancellor was keeping too much power in his own hands, thereby hampering the rise of younger politicians.

RED CHINA'S SCHOOLS

Communist China is reorganizing its university courses in an effort to develop more party workers and propagandists, according to reliable reports received by American diplomats. The Red government ordered greater emphasis on communist doctrine after a special committee found that students were neglecting politics in favor of regular academic courses.

KANSAS DONATES BOOKS

Students at Municipal University, Wichita, Kansas, have donated 20,000 books for distribution to foreign schools and libraries. The volumes were collected as part of a "Books for Democracy" campaign. They will be distributed overseas by U. S. Information Agency officials.



ONE OF OUR spectacular national monuments is at Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota's Black Hills, where the faces of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln are carved in stone.

Our National Parks Draw Record Vacation Crowds

Millions of People Are Filling Country's Pleasure Resorts As Summer Holiday Travel Reaches Its Peak

MORE Americans are enjoying travel vacations this year than ever before. The American Automobile Association predicts that some 56 million people will take car trips to vacation spots across the land before the summer is over. Many others will journey by train, bus, or airplane to favorite recreation areas.

There's little doubt that vacationing has reached a new peak of popularity. Years ago, many people never took vacations at all. Or, if they did, they enjoyed only a few days away from their jobs. Few traveled far from their homes, for vacation trips were both costly and inconvenient.

Nowadays, though, most American families have automobiles. There are about 60 million cars and trucks on the road—more than in all the rest of the world put together. We Americans are chalking up more and more mileage each summer. The whole family piles into the car and away we go on a vacation. By the time we get back home again, the speedometer

shows an increase of several hundred—or thousand—miles.

Because so many more Americans are traveling, vacation spots across the land are heavily patronized. Among the biggest attractions are our national parks, memorials, and monuments. Last year about 48 million people visited Uncle Sam's vast playgrounds. The summer of 1955 will undoubtedly set a new record.

About 18 million people spent time in Uncle Sam's 28 national parks alone in the year 1954. Some of the visitors explored underground caverns. Others fished or swam in sparkling lakes. Many hiked along wooded trails or took pictures—from a safe distance—of lively bear cubs, moose, elk, and buffaloes.

It is no wonder that our parks offer such a variety of things to do and sights to see. Altogether they cover more than 12½ million acres—an area larger than New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Delaware put together.

(Concluded on page 2)

Production Drops In Polish Plants

Both Factory and Farm Hands Appear Discontented with Red Rule

POLAND'S factory workers and farmers are slowing down despite prodding by their communist masters. Production goals aren't being met in the country's chief industries—coal and steel—and in agriculture.

Stories about Poland, which has a communist government under the thumb of Russia, usually are carried to the free world by travelers. Poles who manage to flee their unhappy land also bring out information.

The story of the upset in production, however, is official. It is revealed in figures released by the communist Polish government. Usually the Reds try to conceal bad news. So, since the Reds have allowed unpleasant production figures to be published, we may assume that they probably are close to the truth. It is quite possible that the situation may be even worse than the statistics show.

The communists set a goal of 5,000,000 tons of steel for this year. Current statistics show that the production rate is now less than 4,000,000 tons, and competent observers say it is not likely to go higher. The goal for coal is 100,000,000 tons, but the expected yield for the year is barely over 90,000,000 tons.

Polish agriculture is between 15 and 20 per cent behind the production target set by the Reds. Wheat and other grains, sugar beets, hogs (from which come Poland's famous, tasty hams), and cattle aren't being produced in the quantity that Russia desires.

What does the production slowdown mean? In all probability, it means that the Poles aren't getting enough of the goods they need for decent living, and that they are disgusted with communist dictatorship.

When American correspondents visited Poland in 1947, they found that most of the people were willing to work hard. They had suffered through the war and wanted to restore their country, which had suffered great damage. The Poles generally didn't seem to care for communism, but they liked the Red promises of prosperity to come. Most of the people felt that it was good just to be back at regular peacetime jobs.

The Poles today have found that there is no prosperity for them. There is a shortage of nearly all kinds of goods. Prices are high and wages generally are too low to provide a good living for a family.

The average Polish worker earns between \$175 and \$200 a month. A college professor may earn \$375, a bookkeeper, \$250. The money doesn't go very far.

Tomatoes sold at about \$18 a pound (Concluded on page 6)

National Parks

(Concluded from page 1)

The parks are located in 21 states, Alaska, and Hawaii.

The history of our national parks makes good reading. It all started in 1870 when a group of explorers found the spectacular region which we call Yellowstone Park. One evening the men sat around a campfire trying to decide what to do with their discovery. Finally one of them said, "I wish that every American could see this place. It should be a national playground."

He sold Roosevelt on the idea of setting aside huge forests throughout the country as vacation lands. During Theodore Roosevelt's years in the White House, more than 148 million acres of woodlands were put under Uncle Sam's care.

Today the national forests cover 181 million acres—more than an acre apiece for everyone in our country. They are located in 19 states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. The woodlands are managed by our Forest Service—a branch of the Department of Agriculture. In 1954, more than 40 million persons used the forests as recreation areas. This summer the Forest Serv-

Hole National Monument was added to this park. Famous for its big game, the Jackson Hole country is the home of one of the world's biggest herds of elk. Rocky Mountain sheep, deer, bears, and moose roam the mountains and canyons.

Rocky Mountain. This giant park in northern Colorado has 65 peaks which are more than 10,000 feet high. Skiers find it an excellent place for winter sports. The park's Trail Ridge Road is one of the highest automobile roads in America.

Grand Canyon. Arizona's Grand Canyon is 217 miles long. Its mile-high cliffs, which seem to change color

Mount Desert Island. Surrounded by the sea, its cliffs, forests, and mountains thrill all who see them.

Everglades. Herons, egrets, pelicans, alligators, crocodiles, turtles, and manatees live in the Everglades—a place of tropical beauty which became a national park in 1947. It is located in southwestern Florida.

Mammoth Cave. More than 150 miles of corridors wind through this giant cave in Kentucky. The corridors run on five different levels. Discovered in 1799, it is one of the largest caverns in the world.

Lassen Volcanic. Lassen Peak is the only active volcano in the United States. Located in northeastern California, it has evergreen forests.

Mount Rainier. Famous for its towering, ice-clad peak, the park also has beautiful flowered meadows. This park is in Washington state.

Hawaii. Located in the Hawaiian Islands, the park has some of the world's largest sleeping volcanoes.

Mount McKinley. This park covers nearly two million acres in south central Alaska. Mount McKinley, the tallest peak in North America, is located within its boundaries.

Other Parks, Too

Uncle Sam has 12 other parks that are just as interesting as those we have described. Big Bend Park in Texas is noted for its mountain and desert scenery; Utah's Bryce Canyon, for its colorful walls and spires. Great underground caverns may be explored in New Mexico's Carlsbad Caverns and in South Dakota's Wind Cave. Oregon has sparkling Crater Lake to offer, while California's Yosemite Park is as unforgettable today as it was in John Muir's time.

Prehistoric cliff dwellings are the attraction in Colorado's Mesa Verde Park, while hot springs take the spotlight in Arkansas' Hot Springs National Park. King's Canyon in California and Zion Canyon in Utah always thrill tourists with their beauty.

Beautiful mountains may be seen in Virginia's Shenandoah Park. Great Smoky Mountains Park, which lies between Tennessee and North Carolina, also offers scenery of unusual beauty.

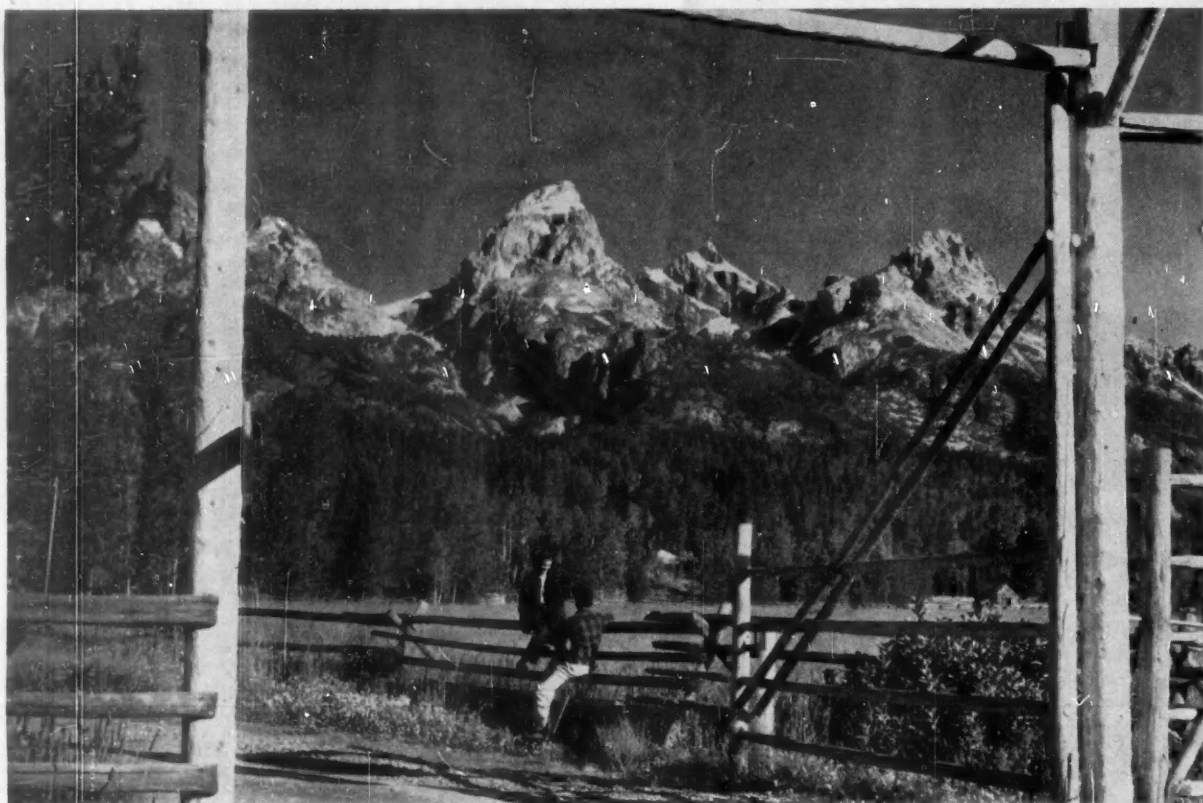
Many people say that we aren't spending enough money to preserve our national beauty spots. It is expected that 50 million persons will visit the parks, monuments, memorials, and other areas under the National Park Service during 1955—two million more than in 1954.

While the quantity of visitors to our parks is growing by leaps and bounds, the number of rangers and other park personnel is not growing fast enough to keep pace. Moreover, park roads and camp facilities are inadequate.

Conrad Wirth, director of the National Park Service, has warned that it may be necessary to ration the use of our nation's parks and perhaps do away with overnight camping because of the tremendous increase in their use. Mr. Wirth points out that it would take 2½ times as much money as we are now spending over the next 10 years to put our parks in shape.

Many people feel that Congress should set aside enough money to do the job. They point out that our beautiful parks are well worth preserving. They say that Americans will want to visit them 100 years from now—just as much as they do today.

Other people suggest that we solve the problem by enlarging present parks and setting aside new ones.



GRAND TETON National Park in northwestern Wyoming is known for its mountains. Highest, 13,766 feet, is the Grand Teton. The park has huge herds of elk, along with deer and moose.

His words captured the imagination of everyone in the group. When the explorers returned to civilization, they pushed the idea of making the wilderness into a national park. They persuaded the government to send an expert to the Yellowstone region and give his opinion of it. The scientist was enthusiastic.

In 1872, the Yellowstone Act was passed by Congress and signed by President Ulysses S. Grant. The new law set aside a huge tract of land in the northwest corner of Wyoming as a "pleasuring ground" for all Americans. It stated that the wildlife, timber, and other wonders in the park should be protected from harm so that visitors could enjoy them for years to come. In this way, Yellowstone became our first national park.

Some years later, John Muir, a naturalist and explorer, took a camping trip to California's Yosemite Valley. He was impressed by the towering peaks and deep canyons he saw there. Later, he described his trip in glowing words. No matter how tired or discouraged a person is, Muir wrote, he will be forever rich if he spends one day in these mountains. As a result of Muir's campaign, our second park—Yosemite—was started in the year 1890.

We can also thank the naturalist for many of our parks and for our big national forests. In 1903, Muir and Theodore Roosevelt spent a short vacation in the Yosemite. Muir found the President an enthusiastic listener.

ice expects an even bigger guest list.

A law passed in 1906 permitted the President of the United States to set apart places of historical and scientific interest as national monuments. Among the 145 national monuments and memorials are the Statue of Liberty, Arizona's Petrified Forests, and Fort Sumter in South Carolina.

Together, the national parks, monuments, and memorials cover 22 million acres—an area four times the size of New Jersey. All these areas are supervised by the National Park Service—a branch of the Department of the Interior.

We wish we had space to describe all 28 of the national parks. While that is impossible in a short article, let's take a quick look at a few of the beautiful vacation lands which belong to all of us.

Yellowstone. Oldest and largest of the national parks, Yellowstone is spread over two million acres in Wyoming, and extends into Idaho and Montana as well. Best known for its geysers and hot springs, Yellowstone is one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries in the world. Elk, antelope, buffalo, moose, deer, bears, and more than 200 kinds of birds live in the sprawling park. Spectacular canyons and waterfalls are also among its attractions.

Grand Teton. Located just south of Yellowstone in Wyoming, Grand Teton has some of the most impressive peaks found anywhere in the world. In 1950, most of the former Jackson

almost constantly, tower over the Colorado River as it flows like a silver ribbon far below.

Glacier. Among its giant peaks are more than 60 glaciers and 200 lakes. During the summer months, one may see the glaciers by climbing well-marked trails. Located in northwestern Montana, the park also offers alpine gardens and a variety of wildlife, including grizzly bears.

Sequoia. Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, is located here. But the park is best known for its grove of giant sequoias. Some of the trees are 30 feet in diameter. Many tower 300 feet skyward. Sequoia Park is in California.

Olympic. Located on the Olympic Peninsula in the state of Washington, it contains rain forests. These unusual woodlands have grown up through centuries of wet weather. The western vacation land also boasts active glaciers.

Isle Royale. There are splendid parks in the Middle West, too. One of them, Isle Royale, is located on a forested island in Michigan's Lake Superior. Its picturesque forests, inland lakes, and fine camping grounds are major attractions.

Platt. Our smallest park, located in southern Oklahoma, has unusual springs of water.

Acadia. One of the most spectacular vacation points in the east is Maine's Acadia National Park. Located on the highest point along the Atlantic seaboard, it covers most of



ANTONIO SEGNI, who heads Italy's 17th postwar regime

NEWSMAKER

"HOW long will Antonio Segni be able to stay in power as Premier of Italy?" That question is on the lips of many Italian citizens these days. Segni, who became Premier earlier this month after the fall of former Premier Mario Scelba, heads Italy's 17th government since the dark days of World War II, and he faces a difficult task.

Like his predecessor, Segni is a member of the Christian Democratic Party,—which is the most powerful political group in Italy today. In fact, the new Premier was one of the early founders of that party. He also helped set up its forerunner, the Popular Party, in 1919.

Born 64 years ago on the Italian island of Sardinia, Segni became interested in law and farming at an early age. After completing his course in law, he spent a number of years teaching that subject in Italian schools and universities. He also took an active part in managing his family's farms.

In addition to other activities, Segni was highly interested in politics. He held a number of posts in public life and in political parties, and was a staunch opponent of Dictator Mussolini's fascists who took over Italy's government in the 1920's.

After the fascists were crushed during World War II, Segni became an important leader of the reborn Christian Democratic Party. He served as Minister of Agriculture under the late Premier Alcide de Gasperi from 1946 to 1951.

While directing Italy's agricultural affairs, Segni worked out far-reaching land reform programs. Though once a big landholder himself, he advocated the splitting up of large estates and dividing the land among poor workers. He gave up 250 acres of rich olive groves and vineyards of his own to start his farm program on its way. He also advocated sweeping improvements in laws to safeguard the rights of farm workers. Thus far, only part of his agricultural reforms have become law.

A leader of his party's liberal wing, Segni is a strong foe of communism. He has pledged himself to continue Italy's close ties with the other western nations, particularly with the United States.

Segni is a slim, sharp-featured man whose face readily breaks into a smile. His smile quickly changes to a deep frown, however, when his anger is aroused by opposition to his reform measures.

Historical Backgrounds -- Aid to Farmer

GOVERNMENT aid to the American farmer, so often debated these days, began more than 300 years ago. King James I of England probably started it in 1622 when he paid colonial farmers for growing mulberry trees and breeding silkworms.

Throughout the colonial period, in fact, the British Parliament and the local governments paid subsidies to farmers for the production of cotton, hemp, flax, and sheep.

This early agricultural aid was, however, not a carefully planned program. The main purpose was to help the farmer get started in a new country, by supplying seed for planting first crops and animals for stocking the farm. Once started, the farmer was expected to take care of himself. He usually did so—by hard work.

George Washington, as our first President after we won independence from the British, laid down the principle that aid to agriculture should be made a regular program of the federal government. In his last message to Congress, on December 7, 1796, Washington urged that funds be allocated for help to the farmer. In a growing nation, Washington said, the primary importance of agriculture to national and individual welfare becomes more and more apparent.

Congress did little with Washington's proposal, however, and it took a long time for a government program to develop. State and county farm societies, organized by the farmers themselves, were the big means of improving the position of agricul-

ture in the early 1800's. By exchanging knowledge and ideas, the farmers in these societies helped each other.

Congress made its first specific appropriation for agricultural purposes in 1839. The sum of \$1,000 was set aside for use by the Commissioner of



FEDERAL AID to the farmer is designed to assure him fair prices for the crop he grows

Patents, who then handled agricultural administration. The commissioner used only \$125.40 of his budget, in the first year. This was used to buy and distribute seeds and to collect statistics on farm production.

Two big steps were taken in 1862. Congress established a regular Department of Agriculture then, although its secretary did not acquire Cabinet rank until 1889. In 1862,

Congress also passed the first Land Grant Act which gave large tracts of land to the states. Sale of the land provided funds to endow agricultural colleges—which have played such a great part in developing and improving modern methods of farming.

The emphasis on Government help, from the beginning of our country to the end of World War I, was almost always on production—how to get bigger crop yields. A few agricultural economists noted the need for better marketing of the crops from time to time, but little action was taken. After the First World War, however, foreign markets for farm goods dropped sharply. Prices fell. Agricultural depression began. The farmer looked to the government for help.

During the 1920's, laws were passed to extend credit to the farmer. The Federal Farm Board was set up in 1929 to promote sale of farm products. In 1930 Congress named an agricultural committee to study foreign markets in which the American farmer might find additional customers.

Farm depression, nevertheless, continued. Year after year, farmers produced more than they could sell. So, under President Roosevelt in 1933, a new method of dealing with the problem was tried. In return for cutting his acreage, the farmer was given cash benefits by the federal government. The farm aid program has been changed in some ways from time to time, but it has been carried on by both Democrats and Republicans for more than 20 years.

Government Departments -- Labor

This is the ninth in a series of special features on important government offices and the men who administer them. This week's article deals with the Labor Department and Secretary James Mitchell.

JAMES Mitchell is an old hand in dealing with labor problems. Before taking his present job as Secretary of Labor, Mitchell had 20 years' experience in handling management-employee relations—both in private industry and in U. S. government service. His own job experience also taught him a good deal about the problems of workers.

Born 52 years ago in Elizabeth, New Jersey, Mitchell went to work in a store after he finished high school. In about a year's time, he was promoted to manager. This gave him courage to open two stores of his own. But within two years, both of the stores had failed. Looking back, Mitchell laughingly blames his failure on the fact that he was very young and inexperienced, and a little too sure of himself.

During the next two years, Mitchell worked as a truck driver and salesman. Later, a company asked him to help it in its dealings with its workers. He was so successful in this work that several other organizations got Mitchell to help them with similar problems.

During World War II, the armed forces asked Mitchell to study problems in getting workers for war plants. After the war, Mitchell returned to private industry again. He

took a position with a New York department store as its official in charge of labor relations. But the government still called on him from time to time for advice.

In 1948, he went to Germany to study the Army's civilian employment program. When the Korean War broke out, he was asked to study combat pay problems. In April 1953, President Eisenhower named Mitchell as Assistant Secretary of the Army. He held this job until he took over as Secretary of Labor in October of the same year.

A husky six-footer, Mitchell likes to spend his spare time deep-sea fishing. The Secretary is related to Thomas Mitchell, the famous stage and screen star. The actor was brought up in Mitchell's home.



JAMES MITCHELL
Secretary of Labor

Mitchell's helpers in the Department of Labor include an Under Secretary and four Assistant Secretaries. Another top-flight assistant of the Secretary is the Solicitor. His office handles the Department's legal work, and prosecutes violators of federal laws dealing with labor matters.

The Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics is Uncle Sam's chief fact-finding office for pay scales, cost of living information, and so on. Data collected by the Bureau is made available to the public through special printed bulletins and in the agency's magazine, the *Monthly Labor Review*.

The Bureau of Labor Standards keep tab on how well the nation's laws on minimum wage scales, maximum hours of work, and other rules governing conditions of labor are being carried out.

The Bureau of Employment Security cooperates with individual states in helping to get jobs for workers and in providing unemployment payments to those who are temporarily out of work.

Other Labor Department offices suggest policies for protecting the welfare of women workers; set up and supervise the rules under which workers learn a trade; work with the Defense Department in encouraging workers to fill vital defense-production jobs; and cooperate with other nations in seeking solutions to world labor problems. In all, the Labor Department employs some 2,800 workers.

A Bureau of Labor was established in 1884, but it did not become an independent department until 1913.

The Story of the Week

Bumper Crops

American farmers will harvest another bumper crop this year. The Department of Agriculture says it may be the second largest in our history. Only the 1948 harvest seems likely to top it.

Corn, which is always our leading grain in number of bushels, is doing unusually well. The 1955 forecast is 3,449,667,000 bushels, a total far ahead of 1954's 2,964,639,000. It is far ahead, also, of the 1944-53 average of 3,080,115,000.

This corn crop will be worth more than all the coal, iron, gold, and silver mined in the United States during the present year. Nearly half of the crop will be fed to hogs and thus turned into pork. The rest will become corn meal, hominy, grits, breakfast cereal, starch, and a number of other products including dextrose, a sugar used in soft drinks and candy.

Our most important human-food crop is wheat. The 1955 wheat forecast now stands at 860,331,000 bushels, which is less than last year's crop and even smaller than wheat's 10-year average.

The decline in wheat production reflects no discredit on the American farmer. On the contrary, wheat raisers are so efficient that we are perpetually threatened with a serious surplus. For this reason, wheat production is held down by a rigid marketing quota system. Acreage planted to wheat was smaller this year, much of the land having been shifted to the feed grains and forage crops.

Rice, like wheat, has fallen behind last year because fewer acres were planted. Other crops that are expected to show a decline as compared with 1954 are tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, apples, and peaches.

On the other hand, oats, barley, flaxseed, and hay will almost certainly top both last year and the 10-year average. Potatoes, too, will do better than they did in 1954.

Into the Kremlin

Late next month or early in September, says Moscow, the borders of the Soviet Union will be opened to big-scale tourist travel for the first time since World War II. Western travel agents have gone to the Russian capital to make arrangements for the tours they hope soon to offer.



TWO BOY SCOUTS from Turkey arrive in New York for a two-month vacation at camp with American lads



AT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN school in Moscow. The United States and Britain sponsor the school for children of diplomats and other foreigners in the Russian capital. Instruction is given in English, so that there will be a common tongue for all. Students of 12 nations attend the school.

This interesting bit of news follows the opening of Moscow's Kremlin to Russian sightseers and such foreigners as are already in the capital. While Stalin was alive, no one passed through the guarded gateway except on business.

The word *kremlin* means "citadel." In medieval Russia, every town had such a stronghold. During the 12th century, the oaken walls of Moscow's kremlin were replaced with the present pale pink brick. The walls surround a large area which extends from the Moskva River to Red Square. They guard a collection of churches, palaces, and other buildings.

Until the reign of Peter the Great, the Russian czars and the patriarchs of the Greek Church lived in the Kremlin at Moscow. Peter moved his court to a new city, St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), which remained the capital until 1917.

After the communist revolution, Moscow became again the capital of Russia. The dictator, Josef Stalin, took up his residence there. Most of his ministers lived elsewhere, but they had their offices within the walls. After Stalin's death, the government began to move out of the Kremlin and into ordinary office buildings. This year the old fortress was opened to the public. According to Soviet press reports, 3,000 visitors are admitted every day.

The whole citadel is being refurbished. "Artists, steeplejacks, stone masons, and other specialists are busily engaged in the Kremlin," says the official news agency, Tass. "Rich fresco paintings done by famous Russian masters in the seventeenth century will be fully restored by Soviet artists."

Stewart Alsop, the American columnist, writes that "the Kremlin has become a tourist attraction—and one of Europe's most rewarding."

Air Force Academy

At Lowry Air Base, Colorado, 306 young air cadets are being kept busy

from reveille to taps. They are the fourth classmen or freshmen of the Air Force Academy which was opened this month in temporary headquarters. There are no third, second, or first classmen as yet, for the present cadets constitute the new academy's only class. These freshmen are in the enviable position of having no upper classmen to remind them of their rawness.

The new academy is to the Air Force what West Point is to the Army, and Annapolis is to the Navy. Its purpose is to train leaders, not simply pilots. The graduates are to be career officers with a well-rounded general and technical education.

This summer the air cadets are having an introductory course which includes large amounts of purely military training. They are getting plenty of close-order drill and physical conditioning. Their academic instruction will begin in September.

The Air Force expects the present class to graduate four years from now at the permanent academy. Plans originally called for moving the school from Lowry Air Base to its permanent home at Colorado Springs in 1957. It seems possible, however, that congressional opposition to the design of some of the buildings may delay construction appropriations and result in setting back the moving date.

Africa Steps Ahead

The countries and territories of the vast continent of Africa for the most part are making big economic gains. New factories are springing up, mining of numerous minerals is being carried out on a larger scale than in the past, and farm acreage is being increased.

United Nations economists report that the expansion in manufacturing is most noticeable in areas which have long had a number of industries. Such areas include the Union of South Africa, and the British territories of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. However, less well-developed regions also are

carrying out manufacturing programs to develop textile production.

In French West Africa, Liberia, South Africa, the Belgian Congo and elsewhere there has been a sharp increase in mining production. French West Africa, in particular, has expanded the output of bauxite, and Liberian iron ore production is rising steadily. Record quantities of cobalt, copper, and tungsten also are being mined in Africa.

Agriculture is progressing more slowly than mining and industry, but has made sharp gains, even so. It is estimated that by 1957 the value of African farm crops will be 50 per cent above what it was before World War II.

The rise in Africa's economic position is good news. That continent has more than 200 million people, most of whom are very poor. Their living standard will rise as the economy improves. Also, Africa supplies many items that the rest of the world uses: about half of the world's gold, nearly all of the diamonds, four-fifths of the cobalt, and a third of the chrome and manganese.

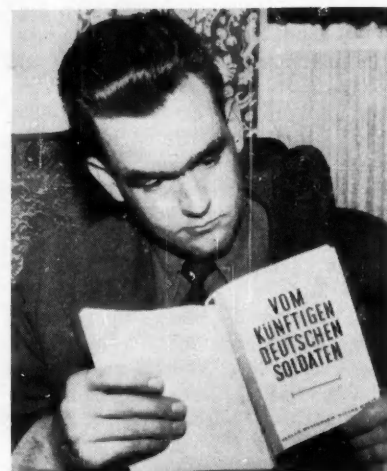
Exports give a clear idea of Africa's economic progress. They have risen from a little more than 3 billion dollars in 1950 to well over 4½ billion in 1954.

Japanese-Type Homes

Will Japanese-type houses become popular in our country? A Los Angeles architect, Chris Choate, thinks that many young American couples would like bungalows built on the general plan of the traditional Japanese wood-and-paper home. Materials would be different here because of the different climate, but the basic philosophy of Japan's architecture can be retained, Mr. Choate believes.

The old Japanese house employs what we consider a modern idea—having the roof supported, not by the walls, but by a skeleton-like framework. Walls, therefore, can be as light as desired, and sliding sections can open the house to the garden. The close relation of indoor and outdoor areas is an idea we consider highly modern, but this concept has dominated Japanese architecture for a thousand years.

Since the end of World War II,



"THE FUTURE German Soldier," is the title of the book. It is a guide on organization of the army that West Germany plans to build for anti-communist defense.

thousands of American servicemen, servicewomen, and civilians have admired the simple beauty of Japan's old-style houses. This summer and last, other thousands visited the Japanese exhibition house which stands in its garden outside the New York Museum of Modern Art.

Mr. Choate has designed an adaptation, and the prefabricated houses will go on sale this fall. They will have sloping roofs with a pagoda-type overhang and a black-trimmed green exterior. The price is expected to be \$10,000.

New Cabinet Member

Next Monday, August 1, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will change chiefs. The new Secretary will be Marion Bayard Folsom of Rochester, New York. Mr. Folsom is a native of Georgia. He was born at McRae, Telfair County, on November 23, 1893.

In the light of his experience, Folsom is a natural choice for the post. He has been interested in social security during a large part of his adult life, and the Social Security Administration is an important branch of the department.

A graduate of the Harvard Business School, Folsom rose to executive status in the Eastman Kodak Company during the 1920's. In 1928, as assistant to the chairman, he devised and put into practice a private social security system for his company.

Three years later, while the nation floundered in the depths of its worst depression, Folsom had an opportunity to tackle a bigger job. He drew up what came to be called the "Rochester Plan," a scheme providing for lay-off pay. In some respects his plan anticipated the agreements signed this spring by the United Auto Workers with the Ford Motor Company and General Motors. Fourteen Rochester companies accepted the plan, and delegations were soon coming from other cities to study it.

The Rochester Plan earned Folsom national fame as a business executive with a gift for social-security planning. President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked him to help frame federal social-security laws. He accepted the invitation and played an important part in the work.

An even more important government post was offered him years later by a Republican administration. President Eisenhower appointed him Under Secretary of the Treasury for tax matters. His specific task was to effect a complete revision of the tax code, the first in 70 years. The revision was translated into law last year.

His big task completed, Mr. Folsom planned to return to private business. A few months ago, however, it became clear that Oveta Culp Hobby, first Secretary of the newly created Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, was preparing to relinquish her post. Folsom was offered it.

On the 13th of this month, the expected resignation came. Mrs. Hobby asked to be relieved as HEW Secretary so that she could resume her duties as publisher of *The Houston Post* and personally care for her ailing 77-year-old husband, former Texas Governor Will P. Hobby. Her resignation will become effective on August 1.



WEST GERMANY may again build giant zeppelins, which she pioneered before World War II. This model was designed by architect Gehard Gembe, who has patented it and has plans for building a full-scale ship. Unlike the prewar, cigar-shaped zeppelins, this one has a flattened appearance. The airship will be nearly 1,100 feet long, 360 feet wide, and 235 feet high. It will carry 300 passengers, each with private cabin, and 1,785 tons of cargo.

After Geneva, What?

Two clear results are apparent following the dramatic, 4-power conference in Geneva:

(1) We have a little better idea of where we and the rest of the free world stand in relations with communist Russia.

(2) We know that the task of building and maintaining a durable peace is going to take time and hard work. No single conference can do all that needs to be done if the fears of dreadful atomic warfare are to be wiped away.

If Russia sincerely wants to end dangerous tension in the world, there will have to be other meetings. Many details must be worked out by assistants to the heads of the Russian, American, British, and French governments.

Without doubt, the Geneva Conference was the most important that has been held since we, France, Britain, and Russia all were fighting against Nazi Germany in World War II. The meeting of heads of state of the 4 nations in the Swiss city came about only after 3 years of maneuvering behind the scenes, and might never have been held at all had Dictator Joseph Stalin lived and kept his power over Russia.

The Geneva Conference indicated that no one man rules Russia now, as did Stalin. Premier Nikolai Bulganin officially represented the Soviet Union as its head of state. But in the background were Nikita Khrushchev, who heads the Soviet Communist Party, and probably wields more power than Bulganin. Also a part of the Russian delegation to Geneva was Marshal Georgi Zhukov, who has carried on friendly correspondence with President Eisenhower.

Observers at Geneva thought it probable that none of the 3 men holds enough power to act alone, but that together they could make decisions as representatives of Russia's strongest groups: the Communist Party and the huge Red army.

The man who probably worked hardest to bring about the 4-power meeting was not present. He is Winston

Churchill, who retired some months ago as Prime Minister of Great Britain. His successor, Prime Minister Anthony Eden, represented Britain, as President Eisenhower acted for the United States, and Premier Edgar Faure headed France's delegation.

The conference was fixed for 6 days. However, two thirds of the time was taken up by translations of the talks in English, French, and Russian. Had there been a common language, the meetings could have been wound up in 2, rather than 6 days.

Incomes at Record High

Americans as a group are earning more money than ever before in our history, and it seems probable now that the total national income for 1955 will set an all-time record.

On the basis of the latest available figures (for May), the Department of Commerce calculates that personal income in this country is at the rate of 301 billion dollars a year. That means an average of somewhat more than 25 billion dollars a month. Never before

has personal income reached a 300 billion yearly average. The May figures were 2 billion dollars ahead of the rate reported for April, and nearly 14½ billion dollars higher than for May 1954.

What is considered personal income? The Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce includes estimates of wages and salaries, earnings by partnerships, dividends, interest, rents received by landlords, and other types of individual earnings.

Factory payrolls accounted for 1½ billion dollars of the May-over-April increase in earnings.

Reserves for Defense

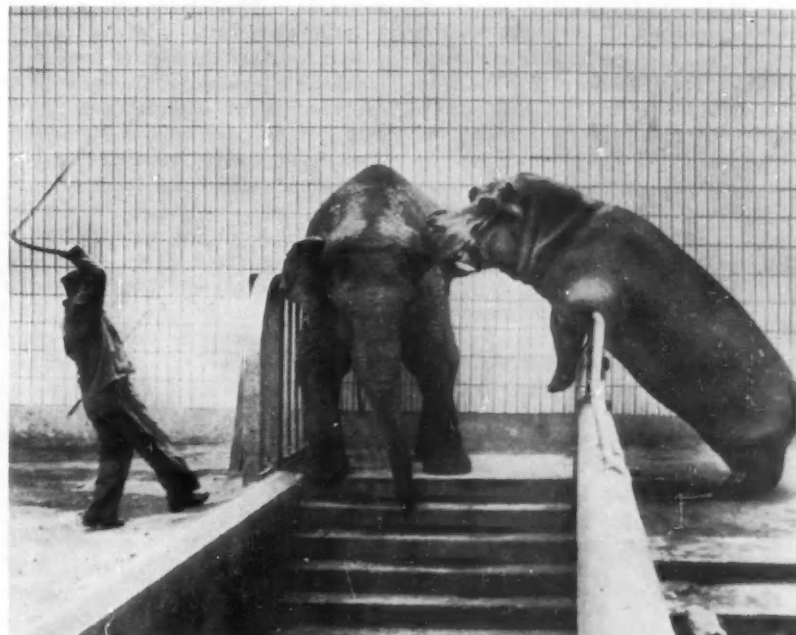
President Eisenhower is almost certain to get the military reserve legislation he wants from Congress, at least in limited form.

The Senate recently passed an Armed Forces reserve measure authorizing a combat-ready reserve of 2,900,000 by 1960. Our reserve forces, including the National Guard, at present number less than a million. The House of Representatives passed the measure earlier, but in somewhat different form. As a result, Senate-House conferences were necessary to iron out the differences before final legislative action could be taken.

Both the House and Senate approved a key provision requested by Mr. Eisenhower. It would permit young men between the ages of 17 to 20 to volunteer for 6 months of active training, to be followed by 7½ years of service in a reserve unit. Those volunteering would not be liable to the draft.

The reserve measure is a companion to the Selective Service Act which became law July 1. The service act makes young men between the ages of 18½ and 25 liable to military draft regulations for 4 years. Draftees must serve 2 years in one of the armed forces.

Those of draft age who win deferment, so they can finish school or for other reasons, may be subject to later induction until they are 34. Congress also has approved a measure continuing the draft for doctors up to the age of 45.



BATTLE of the hippo and the elephant. Toni, the hippopotamus in Frankfurt, Germany's zoo, takes a bite of elephant Kathy's ear, disregarding a keeper's whip. Kathy started the fight by loudly trumpeting her dislike of Toni.

The Polish Story

(Concluded from page 1)

this spring. Butter is \$8 a pound, eggs \$12 a dozen, and coffee \$30 a pound. Beef costs \$3.50 a pound. Fish is expensive, too, and candy and other sweets are luxuries beyond the reach of most Poles. The average family lives on bread, soup, and potatoes.

Clothing prices are fantastic. A cheaply made man's suit costs \$150, which is more than the average work-

Polish steel is used in making jet planes, tractors, and all kinds of heavy machinery, and many of these products are taken by communist China and Russia. Polish coal is used to operate the factories working for Russia and China, and much of the coal that is left over is shipped to Russia.

The farmer suffers along with the factory hand. He is allowed to keep a small amount of food for his family, but he must turn over a major share of his crops to the government at low prices.

The system angers the Polish farmers. They have found that the more

The Soviet Union is called the best friend Poland ever had.

Refugees say that many parents would like to tell their children differently, but they don't dare. Large numbers of the young people in Poland belong to communist organizations which teach them to spy on everyone, including their parents.

The Polish people are still allowed to go to church. Each Sunday churches are crowded, with hundreds standing outside in the streets. The Poles turn out in large numbers to worship even though they know the communists are opposed to religion.

Polish patriots courageously worked for years to regain their country's independence, but their chance did not come until World War I. With the help of our President Woodrow Wilson, Poland became an independent republic. Ignace Jan Paderewski, the great pianist, was the first premier.

In 1920, Russia attacked Poland, but was beaten back. A few years later, difficulties arose with Germany. Although Germany's Nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler, had a peace pact with Poland, he attacked the country on September 1, 1939. This attack started World War II in Europe.

For a while, Germany worked with Russia, and the two nations divided Poland between them. In 1941, Germany went to war with Russia and took over all of Poland. In January 1944, victorious Russian troops entered Poland and drove the Germans out.

Russia agreed with the United States that, as soon as Germany was defeated, Poland would be restored as an independent nation. Instead, Russia set out to make Poland a communist land and succeeded in doing so in 1947.

Poland has an elected parliament which chooses a president, and there is a premier and cabinet. But parliament has little power, and government officials follow the wishes of the Russians in all important matters.

With an area of 120,000 square miles, Poland today is about the size of New Mexico. The area is about 30,000 square miles less than Poland had before World War II. After that conflict, the Russians took some territory and in return Poland got some land from Germany—but not enough to make up for what she lost.

Most of the country is a flat plain, but there are low hills in the north. There are also many small lakes in northern Poland. The chief river is the Vistula. In general, Poland has a fairly mild climate. But in the south and east the winters are bitter cold.

The city of Warsaw, Poland's capital, was a gay and beautiful place before World War II. Its theaters, schools, concert halls, museums, and libraries were well known the world over. During World War II, the Polish capital was almost wiped out. Every building was either damaged or completely destroyed. The Poles have worked hard to rebuild their capital, and today the city has new boulevards, new shops, apartment houses, and factories. Warsaw's population is 760,000.

Poland has rich supplies of iron, oil, salt, zinc, lead, and natural gas, and it is one of the leading coal-mining nations. The country has fine forests and good soil. Polish farmers raise potatoes, wheat, oats, rye, barley, sugar beets, flax, and hemp, as well as sheep, cattle, and hogs.



Poland, with 26,000,000 population, is about the size of New Mexico



POLAND IS TRYING HARD to teach youth how to step up farm production in agricultural training classes

er's monthly income. A good suit is priced at more than \$300. A pair of women's nylon stockings costs more than \$50, and the stockings are hard to find.

A man's shirt costs \$50, a pair of cotton socks \$7. It costs \$10 to have new soles and heels put on shoes. When a child needs a new pair of shoes, the family must go without part of its food in order to make the purchase.

As a result, most Poles are shabbily dressed. One refugee, who managed to flee to the United States, says that everyone would turn and stare if a person wore average American clothes in the streets of Warsaw, the Polish capital.

Rents are low in Poland, it is true. Many families pay as little as \$4 a month, but they must spend an additional \$26 for light and heat. Most of the homes are uncomfortable with not more than one or two rooms. More than likely, there will be no running water in the apartment.

Many Polish workers—including large numbers of women—are forced to work in factories whether they want to or not. Very few of the factories turn out pots and pans, furniture, razor blades, and other everyday products which the people need. Under such unhappy circumstances, it is little wonder that the factory worker is tempted to slow down on the job. It brings him little return for his efforts.

they raise, the more they must turn over to the government. As a result, many of the Polish farmers have stopped tilling all their fields. Crops are understandably smaller than they would be if the farmer saw a chance to make some money.

Both worker and farmer face some irritations together. There is little opportunity for entertainment. Poland has no television, and the government controls the radio.

There are only a few thousand cars in the country, and most of them belong to high government officials or are used as taxis. Few Poles can ride in taxis, though, for the rate is around \$2 a mile.

If a Pole wants to travel by train or bus within his country he must have a government permit. Only people on government business are allowed to visit foreign countries, and few visitors may go Poland.

Refugees say that because people can't travel, they write many letters. The post offices are swamped with mail. Service is slow, but in spite of this people keep writing. It is easier to write to a person in another part of the same city than it is to go to see him.

Polish youngsters go to school, but everything they are taught is in line with communist ideas. Teachers may teach only what the communists permit. History books skip or gloss over troubles between Poland and Russia.

Poland has an army of about 500,000 men, but it is trained by Russian experts. Russian officers are on hand to supervise the work of Polish officers, and to keep a sharp watch on even ordinary privates. Troops are required to listen to six hours of communist lectures each week.

Evidently the Russians aren't too sure of loyalty of the Polish forces, for several all-Russian units are stationed on Polish soil. It is estimated that there are 600,000 secret police in Poland today—one for every 41 Poles. The police keep close watch over the nation's 26 million people. There are several dozen labor camps in Poland, and they are prisons for an estimated 20,000 persons who have offended the communists.

Americans can have little idea what it is like to live in Poland today. We can, though, safely accept the comment of a Polish refugee who said: "It isn't much fun living in Poland nowadays. Everything is scarce except misery and hard work."

Hardship is by no means new to the Poles. A big nation ruled by kings in the 17th century, Poland ran into difficulties in 1772. In that year, Austria, Russia, and Prussia (a German kingdom) took over about a third of the nation. The next year, Russia and Prussia seized more land. In 1795, the three nations took what was left. Poland disappeared.

Only One Side

By Walter E. Myer

THERE is a legal term, "ex parte," which means from one side only. "Ex parte," according to a dictionary definition, "ordinarily implies a hearing or examination in the presence of one party and in the absence of, and often without notice to, the other."

In court, no one is ever convicted on ex parte evidence. If a charge is made against a man, the case is held open until he has a chance to state his case. Both the charge and the denial are examined before a verdict is rendered.

The procedure is the same in a civil suit. No such case is ever decided on the testimony of one party alone. The other party is heard before a decision is reached. The judge or the jury listens to both sides, weighs the evidence, and then decides what shall be done.

You will agree, of course, that courts should follow that procedure. But do you follow it in your own private life or in your conduct as a citizen? You may hear a story about a friend or neighbor—something to his disadvantage. Do you assume that what you have heard is true, or do you refuse to accept it until you have heard what your friend has to say?

You may read in your newspaper of an attack against the reputation of a public official. The man may be your mayor, your congressman, a Cabinet member, or a man not in public office but influential in politics.

In such a case do you assume that the charges are true or do you wait to make up your mind until you hear the reply of the accused official or leader? Do you accept ex parte evidence or do you follow the practice of the courts and give both sides a chance to be heard?



Walter E. Myer

When a public problem is being discussed, a problem of national or international importance, you may hear an argument on one side. Do you at once make up your mind on the question? Do you decide it on the basis of ex parte evidence? When you read an article expressing one point of view on a current issue, do you accept this reasoning without further inquiry or do you look for an article which takes the other side?

When we are called upon to make up our minds upon matters that really count we should abstain from forms of faulty thinking which are condemned by reason and which are outlawed by those whose business it is to deal out justice. Decisions based on ex parte evidence are so condemned and so outlawed. Reasonable and fair-minded men and women follow the difficult but honorable and truth-seeking procedure of giving every man and every cause a chance to be heard.

If this procedure of balance and fairness were more widely adopted we would be far on the way toward harmony and good will in our personal relationships and toward justice and peace throughout the world.

"Now let's see what the other fellow has to say!" That is a good motto for the citizen to adopt.



SMALL, BUT POWERFUL. The tiny electronic device in the technician's hand does the job of the seven in the background, and may reduce costs on a large scale in many industries using electric power. Bell Telephone Laboratories developed the device. It converts alternating current (AC) into direct current (DC), which factories require for numerous machines.

Science in the News

VENEZUELA, lacking deposits on land, is mining salt from the ocean water off her coast (see picture below). The water is piped over flat land to form a shallow pond. As the water evaporates slowly, salt settles to the bottom of the pond. Workers use their feet to break up the crystalized salt layers, 2 to 3 inches thick, then float them ashore in barges to dry in the sun.

A new man-made rubber, called Hypalon, is now in large-scale production after lengthy laboratory experiments, as well as more than 2 years of practical testing in factories where the product may be used. The new rubber is said to be able to resist heat up to temperatures of 300 degrees Fahrenheit, and to stand up well against acids.

In one test, a Hypalon hose was made to supply a strong acid in an electroplating plant for 2½ years. The hose showed no signs of cracking. Some auto builders are already adapting the rubber material for heat-resistant boots on spark plugs, and in other ways.

Guided missiles, now looked upon as primarily weapons for use in war, will have practical peacetime jobs, according to scientist Dr. Theodore von Karman. Rocket ships may be used in the future, he predicted in *Aero Digest*, a national aviation magazine, to deliver freight and mail between distant points of the world. Dr. von Karman believes that the missiles also may be adapted to increase the speed of regular airplanes.

The cow has run into machine-age competition. Great Britain has developed a machine that, it is claimed, can turn grass and other vegetable material into body-building proteins normally obtained from milk. The British believe they are the first to manufacture a really practicable, economic, mechanical protein producer. It is expected that the "mechanical

cow" will be valuable in some of Britain's colonies, where young children in many cases require a milk substitute.

Most unwanted insects have been listed by 23 of our states in a survey, *Science Digest* reports. At the top of the lists of insects, which caused around 4 billion dollars' worth of damage in 1954, were the corn earworm, grasshoppers, aphids, and mites. The corn earworm, also called the bollworm, made 16 of the lists. Grasshoppers were listed by 14 states.

A collapsible, portable, plastic dome that may help save lives of flyers forced down at sea has been built at the University of Illinois by 2 architects, Professor Ambrose Richardson and Major George McCauley. When blown up with air, the dome becomes a strong overhead structure 3 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. Collapsed, it weighs only 10 pounds.

Major McCauley, an airman who served in World War II and in Korea, believes the canopy could be used as a shelter above a life raft by downed flyers. Both raft and dome could be blown up with compressed air from a portable container. With the dome overhead, the flyers would be protected from rain and wind.



A VENEZUELAN workman holds a slab of salt harvested from the sea

News Quiz

National Parks

1. How many cars and trucks are in use in our country, and how does the total compare with that for the rest of the world?
2. What was the total number of vacationists visiting Uncle Sam's playgrounds in 1954, and how many are expected to do so this year?
3. Briefly tell the story of how our national parks came into being.
4. How many national parks are there?
5. Who aroused the interest of President Theodore Roosevelt in establishing national forests?
6. Give a brief description of the outstanding features offered by two of our parks that are closest to where you live; or, if you have visited one of the parks, tell something about what you saw and liked.
7. Explain the difficulties created in our national parks because of the steadily increasing number of visitors.

Discussion

1. Do you believe that Congress should appropriate more money to care for our park system? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Should more parks be established? Why, or why not?

Poland

1. Briefly outline the difficulties that Poland is having in reaching production goals both in factories and on farms.
2. What is the rather unusual source of the production information?
3. Give the probable reason for the slowdown in the communist land.
4. Tell something about the cost of living in Poland, and give some typical examples of salaries and wages there.
5. Who gets a large share of Polish steel and coal?
6. Why is the farmer angered by the system imposed upon him by the communists?
7. What are travel conditions in Poland?
8. Tell something about entertainment, education, and religion in the Red-ruled land.
9. Review briefly the history of Poland.

Discussion

1. Do you believe that Poland will pull away from communism if Russia relaxes her watch over the country? Explain.
2. Should the United States carry on propaganda urging the Poles to revolt? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Tell something about the bright prospects for our corn harvest this year, and how its value compares with other products turned out in this country.
2. What changes are being made at the Kremlin in Moscow? Briefly outline the history of the Russian citadel.
3. Explain the position of the new Air Force Academy, as it compares with other military schools.
4. In what ways is Africa making marked economic progress?
5. Describe the Japanese-type homes that are being tried out in this country, and tell why they may prove to be popular.
6. Name the new secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and tell a bit about his background.
7. What is the rate of personal income for the United States now, and how does it compare with past earnings figures?

References

- "U. S. Is Outgrowing Its Parks," *U. S. News & World Report*, June 10, page 78.
 "Resistance Begins at Home," *Time*, June 13, page 31. A refugee schoolmaster's story of conditions in his Polish homeland.

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"The Seven Historic Wonders of America," by Bruce Catton in This Week Magazine.

This writer was asked the question: "We are familiar with the Seven Wonders of the World, but what are the Seven Historic Wonders of America?" To get the answer he wrote to a number of distinguished Americans asking for their guidance. The result follows:

1. The Virginia Shrines. The first "historic wonder" comes in three parts—the great Virginia shrines—Yorktown, Williamsburg and Mount Vernon.

Williamsburg is both new and old: a reconstructed colonial capital, skillfully created so the traveler can feel "this is what it looked like then; this is how life was lived."

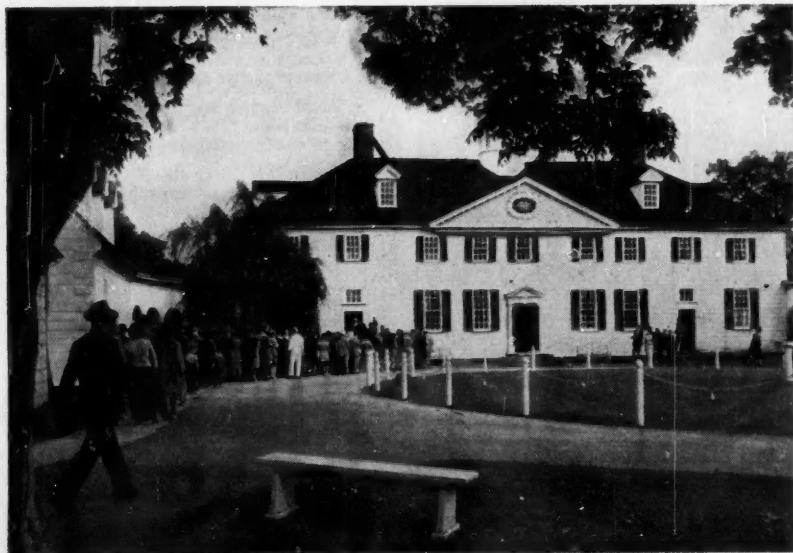
A little farther down the road is Yorktown, where men died amid the rattle and crash of cannon and small arms. And north by a pleasant morning drive lies Washington's great mansion, Mount Vernon, home place of one of the greatest of all Americans. If any place in America is the American shrine, it is Mount Vernon.

2. The pueblo of Taos in New Mexico. It is a humped pile of adobe brick, preserving an Indian culture that was old before Coronado rode out on his hopeless quest. It is a reminder that our heritage is not all English Cavaliers and Puritans, that not all of our roads began at Plymouth Rock or between the rivers on the Virginia peninsula.

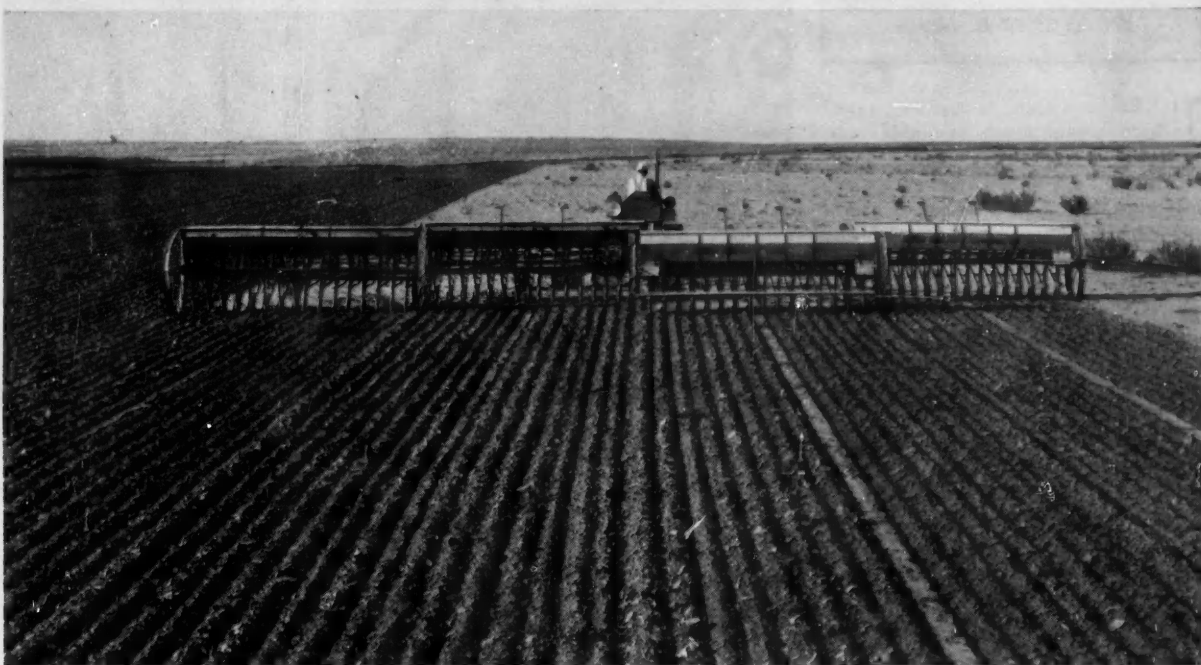
3. The Minuteman. The bronze figure of the Minuteman in a way symbolizes our beginnings. He pointed the way for us. Here on the Lexington Green and at the Concord bridge in New England occurred the great act of defiance.

4. Independence Hall. In Philadelphia, Independence Hall was used to hammer dreams into shape. Men risked their necks here to make the assertion that members of the human race owe earthly allegiance to no one except themselves, their fellows, and their own consciences.

5. The Lincoln Cabin. Not all of our American shrines are imposing to look at. One of the greatest of them is very humble: a simple log cabin in central Kentucky. Nobody would ever remember it except that Abraham Lincoln was born in it.



WASHINGTON'S Mount Vernon home in Virginia, just outside the nation's capital, is a shrine that hundreds of thousands of Americans visit every year



CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

SMALL FARMS are giving way to larger ones using big tractors and other machines in some areas of the country

6. The Alamo of San Antonio. Here Americans served notice that they were up to something in this country that death itself could not stop. We "remember the Alamo" and we always will, as long as we have any need for the element in our national character that turns out to be so hard it breaks the hammer that is pounding it.

7. Gettysburg. The battlefield symbolizes the tremendous price Americans have paid in the unending effort to perfect the process of making their expanding democracy a permanent, all-inclusive thing. In some way, what was done here contributed to the freedom and the solidity of the national life we enjoy today.

"Family Farm Fading from American Scene," by columnist Sylvia Porter.

Of all the trends toward giantism in our land, none is more startling, none is more revolutionary—and yet none is so underplayed—as the trend toward giantism in farming.

The little family farm—so much a part of our tradition—is fast disappearing from the American scene. Look around you. Drive through the rich farm lands in almost any area in our country. See for yourself.

In place of the small farm which was dominant until recent years, you will see huge farming operations often

covering thousands of acres and more akin to "industrial" than agricultural organizations.

A few figures highlight the trend toward giantism in farming. In 1920, there were about 3,500,000 farms of 10 to 99 acres. Today, there are only about 2,500,000, a drop of a full million.

In place of the farmer of folklore, you will meet a professional, well-trained, well-heeled expert who can talk with ease the lingo of any agricultural scientist.

In 1920 there were 67,000 farms of 1,000 acres or more accounting for 23 per cent of all the land being farmed. Today, there are over 131,000 farms in this giant class, accounting for more than 42 per cent of the millions of acres being farmed.

Why is this happening and why is it continuing? It is happening because in today's society most small farmers simply haven't been able to produce enough, efficiently enough, to show a profit—even with the government's price supports.

At the same time, the big farmer has had an increasingly tremendous advantage due to his ability to finance mechanization of his farms, to turn every scientific discovery to his own use, to hire and get the most out of top professional farm managers.

It is happening because under our farm price support laws the largest benefits have gone to the giant operators rather than to the small.

"Disarmament Proposal," by columnist Walter Lippman.

It seems to me that in the past 10 years our proposals for disarmament have been based on some faulty thinking. What have we meant by the word "disarmament?" In a U. S. memorandum of 1952 we laid it down that "the goal of disarmament is . . . to prevent war . . . by making war . . . impossible."

But the true goal should not be to deprive the nations of the capacity to wage war by taking away their weapons or inspecting their arms factories. Men can fight with clubs. The true goal is to make victory in war improbable and unprofitable, and so to weaken the will to start the war. Wars can always be waged. There will long be men who are willing to

wage wars. What will slow them down is not that everyone is less well armed but that they have no plausible hope of winning a war.

This is a feasible goal, which is attained now and then—whenever military rivals find they are in a balance of power which makes it most unlikely that they could win a war. As a matter of fact, the East and West are now in such a balance of power. The existence of this balance of power is the reason why they are negotiating, and the preservation of this balance of power can be—and ought to be—the guiding principle of these negotiations.

"The High Cost of Higher Learning," by Judith Crist in the New York Herald Tribune.

In spite of the increased financial support they have been receiving in the last five or six years, the nation's colleges, universities, and professional schools still need about a billion more dollars a year if they are going to continue serving an ever-growing student population.

Half the country's colleges are operating in the red. Their major financial burden seems to be a roughly 50 per cent increase in the cost of serving each student.

However, our institutions of higher learning have been reluctant to raise their charges for fees and tuition. They do not want to price able, but economically poor, students out of their classrooms.

One of the more serious problems of the schools is the matter of faculty salaries. Many college and university teachers are underpaid. While the tax-supported schools pay better salaries on the whole than do the independent ones, even they have been unable to meet the cost-of-living increase of the last 15 years. The independent universities raised salaries about 60 per cent in that period, but the cost of living rose 93.4 per cent.

A study was made recently among schools representing about 60 per cent of the country's higher education institutions. It was estimated that they would need about 10 billion dollars to tide them over to 1965. A large portion of the money would go for salaries. The remainder would be for buildings, equipment, and research.